Southern Baptist Church to Attempt to Solve the Problem of Such Importance.

PAPER OF DR. S. C. MITCHELL

Tells What Doors Are Open to the Colored Man-Deportation Not Practicable.

Results of great importance to the State and the South may spring from the action taken yesterday morning by the Baptist ministers of Richmond after a long and in some respects brilliant discussion of the attitude to be assumed by the denomination toward the negro.

It was the unanimously expressed opinion of the conference that the church should take some stand, and endeavor with the best of its strength to assist in the work of solving the growing negro problem that is weighing down the South. A committee composed of some of the most prominent ministers of the city wore appointed with directions to report to the conference some practical suggestions. This report will probably be made next Monday. The conference will then take the matter up, and finally formulate some paper or resolution to be presented to the Baptist General Association of Virginia, which meets next week in Staunton.

TAKED DEFINITE STEP.

If the association looks with favor upon the mewment it will in turn call upon

Take Definite STEP.

If the association looks with favor upon the movement it will in turn call upon the Southern Baptist Convention and this body will take the first definite step. The proposition is that it appoint a permanent body to be known as the Commission Upon the Negro, which shall give careful study to the onditions and from time to time proposes steps to be taken by the denomination toward remedying the evil. The committee of Richmond ministers already appointed is composed of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Grove-Avenue, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, of Leigh-Street; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College; Dr. W. R. L. Smith, of the Second Church, and Dr. C. L. Gardner, of Grace-Street.

The discussion by the ministers was incident to the presentation by Dr. Mitchell of a paper on "The Negro Problem."

Among these who spoke were: Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. Jones, Dr. Gardner, Dr. John Welliam Jones, Dr. Gardner, Dr. John were unnaually fine.

The paper is declared by the ministers to be one of the finest ever heard in the conference. Dr. Mitchell took issue with Mr. John Temple Graves and declared that his excertation of negroes in the North is doing injustice to the South, Mr. Graves idea of deportation as a solution of the negro problem was said by Dr. Mitchell to be utterly impracticable. The other suggested solution—repression—he declared to be both inexpedient and injust. If the association looks with favor upor

injust.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The golden mean lies between these two extreme views of which I have spoken, said Dr. Mitcheil. The negro can neither be deported nor repressed, but by means of the slow and sure forces of education and religion he can be made more useful in industry and more moral in society. About such a process there is nothing dramatic, not to say tragic, but it is just, humane and feasible—in a word statesmanlike. It is, of course, understood that by education and religion for the negro I mean very pracmental and manual, and his religion must toward thrift and his religion toward con n is has had much to do with coning the South in dealing with this terproblem. Give up trying to fit a
s armor to Ham, and let Ham's int capabilities have their own freein development, and things will be

FOUR DOORS OPEN.

FOUR DOORS OPEN.

Before the negro there stands four doors, through which he may perhaps force an entrance: (1) trift; (2) education; (3) religion, and (4) politics. The pity is that he boited first for the last door—politics. But this mistake is correcting itself, and the negro is beginning to knock at the doors of thrift, education and religion. He sees that suffrage is a privilege to be gained only by the worthy, reckoned according to property and intelligence. This burrowing notion is inciting him more and more to press into the gateways of thrift, education and religion. Every life ought to embrace four things—livelihood, growth, service and savings. When the negro grounds his hopes upon getting an honest livelihood, growing in skill and morality, rendering meet service to society and laying by something for a rainy day, there will be less demand for sensational appeals to passion in working out this momentous problem.

In the plan of moralization to which I

refer, there are certain concrete and practical courses, which all patriotic men may aid, and aid to-day. What are

some of these?

TAKE AWAY SALOON.

(1) Instead of taking the school from the colored man, let us take away the saloon, undoubtedly his worst foe. Instead of applauding the white servant in a hotel who refused to make up the bed off Booker T. Washington, let us scorn a hotel who refused to make up the of Booker T. Washington, let us scorn the white man who sells whiskey to the negro. Many a lynching is brewed in a bar-room. Under the fairest conditions, this child-race, so clogged by appetite and passior, finds it difficult to get on and passion, finds it diment to be well in the world; and when the negro is

ECZEMA

Bargains in Pianos Special



Slightly Used Uprights, \$115,\$150,\$175,\$185.

exposed on every hand to the strong temptations of the saloon, he often proves unruly both as a workman and as a citizen. Our duty to the negro demands that we in the South shut up the saloon, with its varied incitements to vice and crime. "If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh forevernore."

(2) by means of such schools as Hampton, the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg and the Virginia Union University at Richmond, negro teachers can be trained in such a way as to get better results out of the public schools. A visit to Petersburg to view what has been actually done in this line within a single year would give hope to the most doubtful mind. The head, hand and heart of the colored child are thus trained together, a process that should be worked out in every country school. Such is the common-sense aim of the Southern Education Board, which along with other agencies is ushering in a preserve in the South.

of the Southern Education Board, which along with other agencies is ushering in a new era in the South.

TRAIN THE NEGRO.

(3) Religious bodies in the South can devote more energy to the practical elevation of the negro, particularly in helping to train teachers, preachers and other leaders for the race. Too often our home mission boards have sought out the scarce foreigner in our borders or turned ot the Indians upon the frontier, while they neglected to de all possible for the negro, who is so numerous and so needy in the very midst of us. Let us focus they neglected to do air possible onegro, who is so numerous and so in the very midst of us. Let us our endeavors upon this special wo moralizing the negro. Nothing is n for us, as Christians.

say with the Apostle Paul; "Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is made to stumble, and I burn not?" He must discover the purposelessness of his own life. Such a discovery may steady his will, encourage his heart and ennoble his being by new impulses. There is nothing potential in despair—except crime and suicide.

(b) All should recognize that the spirit of justice must determine the final settlement of this perplexing problem. Rash or selfish counsels that ignore basal justice are vain, no matter how fervent the rietoric in which they may be wrapped or the material power which buttresses them. The energy now spent upon "separation of the races," "the incessity of lynch law," would go far toward making substantial advance in this tremendous problem, if bestowed courageously and conscientiously upon those homely remedies, essential justice to one's fellow man; education, both mental and manual, and religion that is wholly moral.

Prof. Mitchell's Lecture. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The calm, conservative, thoughtful and Christian-spirited deliverance of Professor S. C. Mitchell on the race question will command general attention and consideration, Proceeding on the assumption that the moral impracticability of deportation, the reverence for constitutional rights and regard for the principles of basal justice will result in the perseverance of the two races living here side by side, and maintaining that every soul and every race should have a chance in life, he outlines a plan of moralization that "includes certain concrete and practical courses which all patriotic men may aid and aid to-day," among them (1) the aboilition of the sa-SETS THE

SKIN ON FIRE

A SETS THE

SKIN ON

our progressiveness in the search for truth.

In my now referring to a phase of the general question that Professor Mitchell does not touch upon, I wish to be understood not as arguing the question, but the rather as suggesting a further and not a different consideration of the subject on the part of the Professor and other Southern scholars, who are now studying the question. The crox of the matter as it appears to the general Southern mind seems centered in the question, "Is it possible or practicable for the superior and the inferior races to permanently and peacetully co-exist under the same State laws, exercising like general divil privileges and educational advantages and with the maintenance of an absolute line of social divorcement?" It is as fixedly settled as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that there shall not be any crusure or demarkation, Now, social genalty is one thing and personal contact on an equal plane in the business affairs of life, it is true, is quite another thing, and hence it is perhaps well to draw the distinction for the notice by designating the lattractural substantial country of the modes of the second and the present purpose. Now, then, if it be true that an educated citizenship is conducted to the public welfare is or is it not equally true that a man becomes zealous of all his rights as a man and a citizen, and ambitious in the ratio of the extent he becomes educated? With equal educational advantages and an equal chance in the life race, if the negro becomes sufficiently advanced to step from the plow to the profession; if, instead of tolling in the field these people very largely enter the realms of professional life, mercantile life, the doors of the case be interrupted? negro's educational or commercial or industrial advancement clearly within the lines of basal justice? These are not idle, speculative questions. They are practical and pertinent. Bluntly, we are used to negro professor Mitchell's view. I love the man, I admir his professor Mitchell's view. I love the m

Richmond, Va., November 2, 1908.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. W. O. Warthen, district passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Rallway and secretary of the Richmond Horse Show Association, who has been in need of recuperation for some weeks, will leave to-day for the Virginia Hot Springs, where he will spend several days in the mountains shooting and breathing in the ozone of the heights. He will return to the city next Saturday, so Sunday, and about November 15th, will leave for a western trip, going as far as

General Wharton Here.

General Wharton Here.

Among the distinguished visitors in the city is General G. C. Wharton, of Montgomery county, who is shaking hands with his old friends here. General Wharton was a member of the Legislature a few years ago, and has long been a prominent Jisure in Virginia. He is a California forty-niner, having gone out with Jos. K. Irving, of Virginia. On his return from the new Eldorado he became Chief engineer of construction of the old Orange and Alexander Railway (now the main line of the Southern), and superintended the construction of the line from Alexandra to Lynchburg. During the Civil War he served with distinction and attained the rank of brigadied-general. The Göhern is still a very active main and one would not think that he has been connected with so much of the history of this country.

Captured in Bristol.

frugarding-samil oul of twoses)
BRISTOL, TENN. Nov. 2.—Joe Farnsworth, aged twenty, after evading the
officers for several months, was to-day
captured in Bristol, Va., on the charge
of having robbed a store at Damasous,
Va. He confessed.

BIVALVES POSE FOR THEIR PICTURES

Mr. Babcock Having Models Prepared for Exhibit at St. Louis.

ioners of the St. Louis Exposition promses to be unusually interesting. Reports from the various assistants to the commission will be received and it is learntaken is well in hand.

ed that they show the vast work undertaken is well in hand.

Mr. George E. Murrell, first assistant, is now in St. Louis, looking after setting space for Virginia. He will be here at the meeting and his report will certainly be interesting. One of the most important statements will come from Mr. J. Lyman Babcock, of Bay Shore, Va., who is assistant to the commission from the Tidewater section. Mr. Babcock has a wonderful field for work, preparing as he is the exhibit of fisheries. He is having mounted most life-like representations of every fish in the Chesapeake Bay. He was in the city yesterday and had just received from Washington casts of oysters made after life models. This work, never attempted before, was done with great success by Miss Amanda Newton and Mr. J. S. Warmbath, taxidermist, of the Sinithaonian Institution. Mr. Warmbath spent three years with Peary in the Arctic regions. Mr. Babcock will doubtless give a fine account of his labors when Virginia's exhibit is ready. He is trying to get the supervisors of the Tidewater section interested.

Among the scenery exhibits from Virginia doubtless none will be handsomer than that of the Natural Bridge. The picture, a transparent one, is now in the office of President Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Company, and a handsomer and more accurate one has never been prepared.

TRY TO KEEP HIM.

Dr. McFaden's People Will 'Ap-

pear Before His Presbytery.

pear Before His Presbytery.

At a meeting of East Hanover Presbytery held at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday morning permission was granted to the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, to prosecute before the Montgomery Presbytery the call recently extended to the Rev. F. T. McFaden, D. D., of Lynchburg. A commission from this church appeared before the Presbytery. The Lynchburg church is preparing to make a big fight to retain Dr. McFaden. At a congregational meeting held Sunday, a committee was appointed to appear before the Montgomery Presbytery, which meets on November 10th, and urge that the relations between Dr. McFaden and the church be not dissolved. There will thus appear two commissions at the meeting of the Presbytery, one from Richmond, asking that Dr. McFaden be permitted to leave, and another from Lynchburg, asking that he be not permitted to do so.

At the meeting of the Presbytery Rev.

burg, asking that he be not permitted to do so.

At the meeting of the Presbytery Rev. Jere Witherspoon, D. D., the moderator, was in the chair. There were present Rev. Jere Witherspoon, D. D.; J. P. Smith, D. D.; W. McC. White, P. B. Price, J. Calvin Stewart, D. D.; J. F. Smith, D. D.; W. McC. White, P. B. Price, J. Calvin Stewart, D. D.; D. K. Walthall, J. J. Fix, Russell Cscil, D. D.; A. L. Phillips, D. D.; R. B. Eggleston, J. E. Cook; William S. Campbell and Ruling Elder George R Cannon, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Judge B. R. Wellford, Jr., and Mr. R. T. Brooke, commissioners from the First Church, were present, and presented the call of that church for the pastoral services of Rev. F. T. McFaden, D. D., of Lynchburg. This call was found to be in proper form, and the commissioners were authorized to prosecute it before Montgomery Presbytery, to which Dr. McFaden belongs.

Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, D. D., presented a report of a committee to which the matter had been referred at the last meeting, recommending that the Committees on Publication and Sunday-schools be consolidated, and that the consolidated committee be: Rev. J. S. Foster to have charge of the work of establishing mission Sunday-schools; Rev. J. C. Stewart, D. D., to have charge of the distribution of literature; Mr. T. C. Diggs to have charge of school institutes throughout the Presbytery; Mr. R. W. Miles to have charge of the honey charge of young people's societies.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet the first Monday in December at 11 A. M. at the same place.

ANNIVERSARY OF

ANNIVERSARY OF

THE COLORED Y. M. C. A The fourteenth anniversary of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated at the Ebenezar Eaplist Church Sunday at 8:30 P. M. Never before in the history of the work has such interest been manifested by both white

You will find Work, Bargains, Help, Boarding, Rooms, and everything needed in the Tee-Dee Want Columns.

He who laughs last laughs best, but the man who uses Tee-Dee Wants Ads, laughs all the time. A small amount of money goes a long ways in Tee-Dee Want Columns. Results

If your fish-pond is the public and you want to catch its eye, bait your line with a Tee-Dee Want Ad.; you'll land it high and dry.

An article for sale can be exhibited to many thousand possible customers through a Tee-Dee Want Ad.

Tee-Dee Want Ads, make the pathway to success an easy climb. WOODWARD & SON LUMBER

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., (a printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine-Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge., It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine Syrup of Figs MANUFACTURED BY THE

Louisville, Ky

PRICE PUTY CENTS PIR SOTTLE

LACE CURTAINS

SEE OUR LINE OF Arabians, Brussels, Rennaissance, Irish Point, Motifany's Cluny, Ruffled Bobbinets,

> All the Latest Novelties.

DON'T FORGET THE Portieres, **Carpets** Rugs.

ANDERSON'S CARPET HOUSE, 215 EAST BROAD STREET.

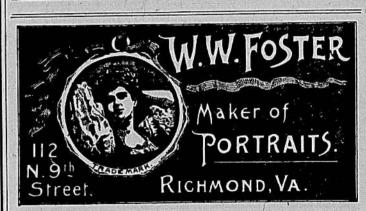


The Nowlan Company

are headquarters for Elegant Wedding Gifts in Sterling Silver and rich Cut-Glass, and when quality is considered, their prices are the lowest.

SPORTING GOODS

HARRIS, FLIPPEN & CO.,



COAL.

You can't be happy if you are burning poor Coal. The Coal we sell is not a worry producer. It is a worry saver, We handle all kinds of Anthracite, Stove, Egg, Nut and Broken Splint, Lump, Fire Creek Lump, New River Lump and Steam 3 pounds California Peaches for.....25c.

COKE.

LORRAINE COAL CO. COAL, COKE AND WOOD

Best American Granulated Sugar, lb. 43c. Cardova or Lion Coffee lb. 9½c.

Virginia Comb Honey, pound......15c. Pure Cider Vinegar, gallon.........20c Why not try a load of our Domestic Coak for cooking stoves? It will save you money.

WOOD.

We handle all kinds of Oak and Pine Wood, loug and sawed; in any length to suit any stove. Give us a call and be convinced.

Nelson & Ladd,

Phone 1096; 1710 East Broad Street.

IODDAINE COAL COAL CANNEL COAL COAL CANNEL CANNEL

New Clipped Herrings, per dozen. 15q
New Clipped Herrings, per dozen. 10c.
Good Green or Mixed Tea, pound. 30c.
New Virginia Buckwheat, 7 iba. for. 25c.
Canned Sugar Corn 8c.
c., 4 cans for. 30c.
Large Lump Starch, pound. 4c.
Duffy's Malt Whiskey, per bottle. 80c.

S. ULLMAN'S SON,
Downtown Stores, 1820-1822 East Main
Street. Uptown Store, 506 East Marehall Street.
'Phoses at our two Stores.

pores of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-current is overloaded. While external applications, such as
washes, soaps, salves and powders are soot hing and
cooling they do not enter into the blood itself or
touch the real cause of the disease, but S. S. S.
does, and purifies, enriches, and strengthens the
thin acid blood and cleanses and builds up the general system, when the
skin clears off and Eczema with all its terrifying symptoms disappears.

Bend for our free book on the Skin and its diseases. No charge for THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

No disease causes so much bodily discomfort, or itches, and burns like Eczema. Beginning often with a slight redness of the skin it gradually spreads, followed by pustules or blisters from which a gummy, sticky fluid oozes which dries and scales off or forms bad looking sores and scabs. It appears on different parts of the body but oftenest upon the back, arms, hands, legs and face, and is a

legs and face, and is a veritable to rment at times, especially at night or when overheated.

The cause of Eczema is a too acid and general unhealthy condition of the blood. The terrifying itching and burning is produced by the overflow through the glands and pores of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and is produced by the overflow the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and process of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-gurrant is grant and grant

pores of the skin of the fiery poisons with which the blood-current is over-